THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. PUBLISHED DAILY, SERI-WEERLY, AND WEERLY, BY RITCHIE & DUNNAVANT.

TERMS:

Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shorter period than one year: For the seint-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and three dollars for six months, payable in advance. For the Weekly Enquirer \$2 per annum, or six copies for \$10, to be paid invariably in advance. When letters containing money are sent by mail, they must be registered, or they will be at the risk of the writers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN TUS DAILY ENGUIRE—For TEN lines or loss first

TERMS OF ADVERTISE.

TIES, DALY ENQUIRE - For TER lines or less, first time, beycents, and every succeeding insertion twen to cents. If inserted twice a week or three times, thirty seven and a ball cents for each insertion after the control of th rty seven and a balicents for each insertion after and when inserted only once a week hity cent

eventy-five cents; for each continuance fifty cents and advertisers are charged \$35 for one square of

ten lines, 850 for two squares, and in this probate for advertisements of a greater length, except Auctioneers, who are charged \$100, (paper included.)

All Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, exceeding gierst lines, are charged for as advertisements.

Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay or satisfactory references, to insure execu-All dues to this office may be remitted per mail i so and available Bank notes, if registered, at the risk of

OFFICE VA. CENTRAL R. R. CO., RICHMOND, Dr.c. 21st, 1857.

HOLDERS of Coupon bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company with interest payable in New York are informed that the Coupons of interest failing due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the proper coupons at the Union Bank of New York or at the office of the company at Richmond on or after the 1st January. When paid at the latter place the current rate of exchange will be added.

Dec 23—c3w

J. GARRETT, Treasurer.

PENITENTIARY OF VIRGINIA.

ANUFACTURED at this institution, and sold there and at the Agent's Store, No. 27, Pearl street, the following articles, at reduced prices, to wit:

Boots, Shoes and Brogues

Women, Children and Servants' Shoes

Wagon and Cart Harness of every description

Machine Bands, Leather Hose

Wagons, Carts
Drays and Wheelbarrows

Drays and Wheelbarrows
Wardrobes, Safes, &c.
Striped and Plaid Cottons
Kerseys and Linseys, for plantation hands
Ready Mado Clothing for servants.
Most of the above articles on hand and for sale, or wil
made or repaired, or other job work done to order or
hort notice for cash, or to punctual customers only, or chort time.

Orders from the country, with satisfactory reference promptly attended to. Address R. M. NIMMO, July 3—ctf Agent and Storekeeper Va. Penitentiar

July 3—ctf Agent and Storekeeper Va Penitentiary'
GEO. WATT.

P. H. STARKE.

THIS PLOW has been steadily
gaining favor with the farmers
and planters for the last ten years,
until it may now be considered the
most popular Plow in use in the whole South. It has taken
premiums at three of our State Fairs, and at the last (1855)
took the First over all the most popular Plows in use.—
It has also taken every premium given by the Mechanics'
institute of Virginia upon Plows, as well as a silver medal,
teing the highest award offered by this Institute; and has
neen successfully tested in every variety of soil in this
State, and many of the more Southern States.

Manufactured by the undersigned, at their factory on
Franklin street, below the Exchange, Richmond, Va.
where may be had nearly every article used for tilling the
soil. All made in our own shops of best material.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY. SOUTHERN GREENWOOD, NURSERY.

H AVING on hand a choice variety of Faury
Targes of my own raising, and grafting
sufficiently large for transplanting, I respectfully
call the attention of the public to them.
My Nursery is located one-and-a-half miles North-East
from the Old Market, where I will take pleasure in show-

a., or myself, will meet with prompt attention.

SHADE TREES furnished to order.

Aug 24—c6m LEWIS TUDOR. A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKbolders of the James River and Kanawha Company be held pursuant to the following order of the Board

At the request of the President of the James River and At the request of the President of the James River and Kanawha Company, it was ordered, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of that company be called, to be held at the Company's Office in the city of Richmond, on Wadoesday, the 27th day of January, 1858, to take into consideration the act passed by the General Assembly on the 22d inst., providing for the payment of the interest on the guaranteed bonds of the company, and such other business as may be submitted.

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY.

Know all men by these Presents: That we, the Subscri-

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY.

Know all men by these Presents: That we, the Subscribers, being Stockholders in the James River and Kanawha Company, do hereby constitute and appoint our true and lawful Attorney and Proxy, to represent each of us in all general meetings of the stockholders of said company, held within six months from and after the date hereof, when we are not person-thy present or represented by some other Proxy; with full power and authority, at such general meetings, to give such vote or votes, and to do such other act or acts, as each of us could give or do, as a member of the said meetings, if we were personally present; and we do hereby ratify and confirm whatever vote or votes, act or acts, our said Attorney may lawfully give or do for us, in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred upon him.

Witness our hands and seais, this of one thousand eight hundred and

By order of the President. WM. P. MUNFORD,
Dec 25—etd WM. P. MUNFORD,

CHANCERY NOTICE: Decca K. Dis wife (by her husband as her next friend Archibald S. Mann and Sarah D. his wife (by her husban as her next friend.) Stephen Perkins, Mary A. Flannagai John R. Perkins, Harriet D. Ellis, George W. Christma and Sally his wife (by her husband as her next friend, Martha Hunter, Vincent C. Ryals and Hardenia his wife by her husband as her next friend.)

Tal. An account showing the amount of the tunds in the sands of Benjamin H Perkins as administrator as afore said set spart out of the estate of his decedent by the second clause of his will, the interest of which was to be applied to the support of the testator's daughter Saily Mallory during her fife by his executor.

2nd. An account showing who are entitled to said estate in pursuance to the opinion of the court (contained in the said decree) and the amounts to which they are respectively entitled

ively entitled

3d. All other proper legatee or distributee account. th. A statement shewing who are the heirs at law the said Henry Mallory, dec'd, and the proportions which they are respectively entitled out of the proces of the sale of the tract of land which was ordered to

are required to appear before me on the day and at the place above specified, with proof to cuable to take and complete the above accounts and statement. omplete the above accounts and statement.

Given under my hand this 1st day of December, 1857.

Dec 15—cw4w HENRY W. MURRAY. NOTICE IN CHANCERY.—To John Hunter, ad

ministrator of William D. Hunter, deceased, Geo W. Gretter, William Bunt and others, and all such creditors of Charles C. Jennings, deceased, as will come is and contribute their portion of the costs of the suit.

David M. Hunter, administrator of Charles C. Jenning David M. Hunter, administrator of Charles C. Jennings, deceased, Middred R. Jennings, Robert T. and Charles C. Jennings, Thomas C. Talley and Elizabeth, his wife, Mary S. A., Thomas, Washington, John, and Delaware Jennings, Wm H. Robert R., Sarah A. E., Charles T., and Frederick D. Talley, children of Sarah Talley, deceased, John Miles, John H. Rosson, Robert T. Gooch and James M. Trice.

Take notice, that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Courby Louisa county, rendered on the ——day of Sep-

Courty Louisa county, rendered on the day of September last in the suit in which you are parties plaintiffs and defendants, I, as Cemmissioner of the said Court will, at my office, at Louisa Court House in said county, on the 15th day of February next, proceed to take, and settle the following accounts required by the said decree:

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

INFORMATION having been received by the Executive that WILEY BRIZENDINE, of the County of Easer, was murdered by Joseph Oyen in the said County on or four the 13th instant, and that the said Owen has fled from justice, and is now going at large; therefore I do herey offer a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars to any person who shall arrest the said Joseph Owen, and deliver tim into the Jail of said County of Easer, and I do moreover require all officers of this Commonwealth, eivil and military, and request the people generally to use their best exertions to procure the arrest of the said Owen, that he may be brought to justice.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the Less Scal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this I'll day of December, 1857.

By the Governor Governor Grant HENRY A. WISE.

HENRY A. WISE.

By the Governor, Glorge W. Munrond, Secretary of the Common wealth.

Joseph Owen is about forty six years of age, about five feet five inches high, stoutly formed, with brown hair, wounds or scars on the right arm and hand, and when walking usually holds his head down. When he left he fore a pee jacket of a reddish color and kersey pants.

Dec 18—c3w

ROGUES, BROGUES, BROGUES.—6,000 pair Richmond made Brogues, for sale on accommoda-ting terms, by Leather Dealer, 132, Cary st., Between 19th and 15th sts. Bept 91-ctf

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE. FOUR TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE. FOUR TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

OFFER to sell privately, four tracts of Land in the county of Charlotte, Va, six miles west of the village of Rough Creek. All well supplied with wood and water. The first (Ellisland,) contains 8275 acres; third; (Turkey Ceck,) 200 acres, and the fourth, 150. The four making one fine tobacco plantston, on which is a good dwelling and all necessary outhouses, a good orchard, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, &c. I will sell each tract separately or the whole in one tract. Address the subscriber at Lynchburg, or Mr. F. T. Jennings, at Rough Creek, Charlotte Co., Va. Doc 14—c10t*

THE farm on which I have, until recently, resided, in the county of Powhatan, seven miles southwest of the Court House, on Appomattox River, consisting of 6673 adres, nearly half in original woods, with a great quantity of fine timber. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house of two stories, bulk of the best materials, under my own direction: also, all such out-houses, as are generally found on a farm. As a residence, it is not inferior to any in the country, whether in regard to pleasant riors or healthfulness, for both of which it is distinguished. More minute description is not considered necessary in an advertisement. A man on the place will show the premises. For terms (which shall be very liberal) application advertisement. A man on the place will show the premises. For terms (which shall be very liberal) application
may be made to Col. H. L. Hopkins, in Powbatan, or to
myself in Abingdon.

Abingdon, Dec 14—ctf.

Abingdon, Dec 14—ctf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,
IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY.

THE FARM upon which I formerly resided, containing 300 acres, about 6 miles south west of Chesterfield Court House, and within two and a half miles of Fendley's Station, on the Clover Hill Railroad. Thereby making it accessible to either Petersburg or Richmond markets. Two thirds of this farm is open land in a good state of a livation, and susceptible of the highest state of improvem at. One third in original growth, which hanto been pillaged.

The improvements consist of a good and commodious dwelling, built within the last few years, and all the necessary out and farm houses.

For further particulars apply to me, or to J. R. Gill, at the Farmer's Bank, Richmond.

Sept. 21—tt

JOSEPH GILL, Sr

Sept. 21—ti

Sept. 21—ti

JOSEPH GILL, Sr

ALBEMARLE LAND FOR SALE.

POR SALE, my farm of three hundred and eleven acree in Albemarle county, adjoining the lands

J. O. Massey, Sneed and others, six miles from Charlotteaville, two and a half from Shadwell Depot. and two from the Rivanna Improvement. One hundred and twenty acres are cleared, well enclosed and in a high state of improvement. One-third of this is good bottom land. A dwelling and all necessary out buildings are on the place, and a well of first rate water in the yard.

TERMS liberall, or, if desired, an exchange for Richmond property will be made.

Address me at Richmond, or call at my office, corner of Franklin and Governor streets.

Oct 16—ctlla&df S. A. HART, M. D.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY. A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

OFFER for sale upon very liberal terms, three small Tracts of Land, lying within three miles of Meherrin Depot, upon the Richmond and Danville Railroad. These lands were bought some yoars ago at a serifice, and I can sell a bargain to one looking for a country home. No. 1 contains 70 acres, and lies on the south side of the railroad. No. 2, lying on the north side, contains 112 acres, one third of each tract in original forest, the balance in pine, with a spring on each, but no houses of much value. No 3 contains 96 acres, one-third cleared, about one third in old field pines, and the balance in original growth. The pine itself, when cut and hauled to the railroad, (which is about one mile distant,) will pay for one half of the tract. There is a comfortable cabin with four good rooms, and all the necessary out-houses for a small family, besides a small orchard and three springs of uncommon good water, and with regard to the we in use.—

Mechanics

We are the land and crops: Having more land than I can cultive rand has to read as to what a bargain; all that some idea may be formed as to what a bargain; all that some idea may be formed as to what a bargain; all that is most be land and crops: Having more land than I can cultive rand has considered as to what a bargain; all that is more income. No I for \$200; and No's Orditor of \$1,000—one-third cash, the balance in twive and clashers money is paid. For any further information, address the subsorther at Moor's Orditorary, Prince Edward, who will be pleased to meet any gentleman as Meherria Depot, and show him the lands.

NOTICE OF A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

Notice Edward and Charlotte, and the same is cashed the same in the lands are considered and considered and considered and considered and considered and considered and the same is of parties.

Notice Considered the constituent Assembly of that republication of the same to reparties.

The provisional executive of Nicaragua, in the adverse of the constituent Assembly of that republication in the reported departure of eight hundred men on the 26th from Texas are but the beginning of a movement that will yet suppersed the Kansas agition in the intensity with which it will real through the Southern portion of the Union. In connection with this beginning of the intensity with which it will real through the Southern portion of the Union. In connection with this beginning of the intensity with which it will real through the Southern portion of the Union. In connection that the places and the same places and the reported departure of gipt hundred men on the 26th from Texas are but the beginning of

Trans-If desired, the purchaser may have severs

years to pay the purchase money in.

My Post Office is Pamplin's Depot, Appomattox Co., Va.

Nov 17~3tawts

W. STEPTOE. Nov 17--3tawts

MEADOW FARM FOR SALE.

OFFER at Private Sale my Farm, lying in the county of Prince William, adjoining the land of Judge Tyler and immediately on the Turnpike Road leading from Alexandria to Warrenton, and two and a half miles from Gaineaville, a depot on the Manassas Gap Railroad, thirty-five miles distant from Alexandria; which place can be reached in two hours on the cars,

This Estate contains Nine Hundred and Forty-one and a Half Acres—sbout four hundred of which are in Wood

reached in two hours on the cars,

This Estate contains Nine Hundred and Forty-one and a
Haif Acres—shout four hundred of which are in Wood
and Timber. The balance in cleared and divided into
nine Fields, all of them well watered by lasting Springs.—
Broad Run—a large and never failing mountain stream—
passes through the estate from West to East, bordering
on which is a beautiful Meadow of one hundred acres,
now well taken in Timothy and blue grass, and not only
valuable as a Meadow, but highly useful for grazing purposes. The uplands are rolling and susceptible of any
degree of improvement.

The improvements are a large and commodious Dwelling, with seven spacious rooms, four above and three below stairs, and the necessary out houses. Surrounding the yard is a large and flourishing Orchard of Apples,
Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Apricons, &c., of the finest varieties, and many of them in full bearing. Country Stores
are numerous and convenient. The neighborhood is unsurpassed by any is the State for health and affords the
best eccipty.

Those wishing to purchase a fine country residence.

best society.

Those wishing to purchase a fine country residence, will do well to call and examine this estate.

For further information, address Judge Z. Collins Lee, Baltimore, Md., or the Subscriber.

Da. JAS. W. F. MACRAE. Buckland, Pr. William co., Va., April 14-

POWHATAN HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA. THE undersigned having leased the above pleasantly situated HOTEL, respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he will open it for their accommodation on the first day of January, 1858 for their accommodation on the first day of January, 1858. To those, to whom the Hotel is known, it is unnecessary to asy anything in regard to its location. For the information of strangers, he would state that it is delightfully situated upon the bighest ground in the City, fronting on three of the principal streets, viz: Broad, Capitol and Eleventh Streets, opposite the City Hall and Capitol Square, in which is the State Capitol, the Washington Monument and the Governor's Mansion.

It is convenient to the POST OFFICE, the BANKS, CUSTOM HOUSE, &c.

The Table will be supplied with the best the Markets afford, and every exertion will be used to contribute to the comfort of his guests.

GEORGE I. HERRING'S. COMMISSION AND GROCERY STORE,

No. 56, MAIN STREET.

KEEPS always on hand a full stock of Groceries, to which he invites his crucial stock of Groceries, to EEP's aways on and a full stock of referring the he invites his customers and the public generally. Also pays strict attention to the sale of country Produce, and is now prepared to furnish grain bags to his friends who wish to send their grain to him to sell.

GEO. I. HERRING.

STEAM ENGINE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a second-hand portable STEAM ENGIAE, good as now, which will be sold at half price.
Oct 10—ctf Old street, Petersburg, Va.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD:

TANAWAY, from Mr. Q. Biain, about the lat day of
September last, a Negro Woman named Milly.

She is about five feet high; black, or nearly so; and about
55 years old. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to Mr. Hector Davis, of Richmond.
She once belonged to the estate of Dr. Thousas Goode, of
Powhatan—in which county she has acquaintances, and
nossibly may have sone there. Nov 23—cif WM. W. COSBY.

CHARLES B. STUART,

CHARLES B. STUAKT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHLAND, HANOVER COUNTY, VA.,
WILL practice regularly in the Courts of the counties of Hanover, Caroline, and King William, and will attend to any business in any of the Courts held in the city of Richmond.

Dec 23—dSt&cff

city of Richmond.

NEGRO HIMMOG.

NEGRO HIMMOG.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his former friends and patrons for past favors, and takes this method of informing them and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business the coming year.

Promising to use his best exertions to obtain good homes and good prices for all negroes entrusted to him; and also to give them his personal altention in case of sickness.

He has a large and comfortable house for them during the hiring, in which they can stay until hired out. He would advise that negroes should be sent in as early as practicable after Christmas

REFERENCES:

I refer, by consent, to the following persons:

Queen.
Dr. Bey. D. Rey, Dr. Jas. H. Latane, Essex.
E. A. J. CLOPTON.
Office corner of Wall and Franklin Streets, opposite
Messrs Dickinson, Hill & Co.
Dec 5—c2m.

without delay. Persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated. The executors are desirous of settling said estate with as little delay as practicable.

L. RUNNALLY, Richmond,
B. W. FINNEY, Genito, Powhatan,

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5.

THE NICARAGUA COMPLICATIONS.

BY RITCHIE & DUNNAVANT.

There is much sound sense in the following article from the last New York Herald, which presents a spirited grouping of recent events, of the state of feeling in this country, and of the real condition of affairs in Central America. While we would not have the Administration swerve one iota from its duty in maintaining the strict letter of the neutrality laws, as they exist on the statute book, we would warmly appeal to Congress promptly to carry into effect the earnest recommendations of President Buchanan's Message, for a reorganization of our policy towards the neighboring States of Central America. Chief among these recommendations is the abrogation of the Clayton, Bulwer treaty, whose Delphic interpretations have given so much trouble and must continue to produce new complications and difficulties of all sorts. What we need in the present era of expanded liberalism and national progress, is an American policy that, while respecting the peace and just rights of our neighbors, will furnish a fair field for the mild and gradual influence of American institutions and their slow but sertain progress over this Continent. While we deprecate the continuance of illegal forays upon communities with whom we are at peace, who can deny that it is written by the finger of Providence that the ignorance, imbecility and quasi-barbarism of the people of Central America and of the contiguous islands must give way to the natural sweep of free thought and action, and in time yield to the genial sway of our own enterprising people? If we manifest a simply, natural prudence and patient wisdom, Caba, with all its rich treasures and power, in commanding the Gulf, cannot but fall into our arms and form a brilliant and valuable component of the American confederacy. No one desires such a consummation more ardently than President Buchanan, and every patriot should encourage and cheer him in the policy whereby he seeks to bring about so happy a result:

THE NICARAGUAN IMBROGLIO-WHAT SHOULD BE DONE AND WHO SHOULD DO IT. Our despatches from the South to-day give telling Our despatches from the South to-day give telling evidence of the excitement there consequent upon the arrest of Gen. Walker and the partial breaking up of his expedition. The meetings at Mobile and New Orleans, the rapid enlistment of men in those places, and the reported departure of eight hundred men on the 26th from Texas are but the beginning of a movement that will yet appeared the Kansa and

sufficietly large for transplanting, I respectfully
call the attention of the public to them.

My Nursery is located one-and-a-half miles North-East
from the Old Market, where I will take pleasure in showing them.

All orders addressed to, or left at my agents, Messrs.

Van Lew, Taylor & Co., No. 19, Main street, Richmond,

acres, one-third in original growth, heavily timbered,
acres, one-th river; and Col. Cauty, under her flag, is levying war upon the shores of Lake Nicaragua. The government of Nicharagua accepts the war thus virtually made, and is preparing to invade Costa Rica; while both

the men in power all hope to line their pockets with gold.

While these things are passing between the native governments and the speculators, a series of strange events occurs to complicate still more the state of affairs. Col. Frank Anderson, by a movement unright for substitute of the state of the sta fairs. Col. Frank Anderson, by a movement unrivaled for gallantry, decision and success, has deprived Costa Rica of the possession of the key of the San Juan river and of the steamers upon it. One day more and General Walker would have been on a triumphal march to Granada, which could only have been compared to that of Napoleon to Paris on the return from Elba. But that one day was tatal. Com. Paulding, with the strong arm of the United States, stops the triumphal march of Gen. Walker, and abanders the gallant Anderson to the nower, not of Nice. dons the gallant Anderson to the power, not of Nica ragua, but of Costa Rica. The first act of Com. Paul ragus, but of Costa Rica. The first act of Com. Paulding, in invading the territory of another State, and
seizing its presumptive chief, cannot be upheld upon
any principle of international law, but may yet be
defended under the curious and conflicting provisions
of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. His second act, in
abandoning Anderson and his gallant companions,
after having deprived them of their chief and his
forces by an act of war, is one of unmitigated inhu-

manity, and can only lead to great complications.

By this course on the part of the United States Commodore, another revolution may be created in Nicaragua. Anderson in possession of Castillo Viejo, the strongest point in all Central America, and of all the river and one of the lake steamers, may yet make common cause with Jerez, Chillon and others, known opponents of the present government of Nicaragua, who are at Rivas with 709 men, and reinstate the democratic power in Nicaragua. Frank Anderson may yet be the Napoleon of Central America, or he may hold his present position, awaiting the return of Gen. Walker, which will probably be unhesitatingly demanded by popular opinion in the South. If the reinforcements which are said to have left Texas on the 26th should reach him, his position will be an impregnable one: if they are stopped by the Suequehanna and the Fulton at Greytown, and sent back, still greater complications will ensue. sent back, still greater complications will ensue.— Whatever course things may take, either in Nicara-gua or among the Southern filibusters, it is evident that the manner in which the republics of Central America shall keep step with the march of pro-gress does not lie in their own intestine bickerings, nor in ambitious and avaricious squabbles over the

The government, in view of the facts that daily develope themselves, must awaken to a sense that this movement is a much greater one than a mere private adventure. It must decide at once upon its policy, and act with energy and decision. The Transit route grant is the shirt of Nessas, for both Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and each is striving its utmost to put it on. To place all these questions at rest, the principle that none of these governments shall be allowed to tax the commerce of the world for the right of peaceful passage across its territories, must be laid down and maintained by our government; and, as a corollary to this undisputed principle of international law, it must insist that no exclusive privilege for the carrying of passengers and goods across the 1sthmus shall be granted to any one. Let it, then, proceed at once to ratify the late treaty with Nicaragua, estab-lish its naval depots at the Atlantic and Pacific termin, and extend its moral guarantee over the line — The Clayton Bulwer treaty, if it be found to conflict with the pacification of the Central American States, must give way to the greater need of the nations.— Such a course will settle the whole batch of these complicated questions, and dispose of Walker and

sale of the exclusive privilege of the Transit route to

the Transit route in a way that will be satisfactory to As for the half breed communities that lie upon the Isthmas taking any measures that will enable them to keep up with "the rapid political commercial and social development of the maritime and industrial nations," their whole past history demonstrates their utter incapacity for such a course. Day after day, and year after year, not only the communities of Central America, but the mixed breed nations of all Spanish America, have exhibited a rapid decadence in their industrial and social civilization. The white elementary is rapidly being absorbed and extinguish. elemement is rapidly being absorbed and extinguished by the large preponderence of inferior races, and with the white element everything except a hollow imitation of the forms of civilization is disappearing. If our government will not accept the mission and the destiny that is before it, it must give way to the filthwater, for impossibly exacons of internal except. filibusters; for imperative reasons of internal as well

A NOBLE TRIBUTE TO RANDALL'S LIFE OF JEFFERSON.

We take the liberty of publishing an extract from a private letter, addressed to us by one of the most socomplished writers and best historians of Virginia. He says, of the first volume of Randall's Life of Jefferson, from which we published several extracts on Tuesday last: "This book is the truest and most fear less life of our great statesman, which has been pubfrom the fact that it is essentially a Southern book knowledged by Southern men, and in a mode tha shows that the worth of the author is fully appreciated by us. I congratulate you, and would cordially congratulate your dear father, if he were living, on this noble and first great defence, in the forum of must sustain my friend Randall. He does by Jefferson what Northern federalists have done by Jay, Hamilton, Ames, Adams, et id omne genus."

THE KANSAS IMBROGLIO.

It is gratifying to witness the conservative feeling with which the New York Herald, in the article quoted at length below, anticipates the action of the Pres ident and Congress upon the Lecompton Constitution. soon to be submitted to them. The peace of the country, the patriotic sentiment of the masses, demand that Kansas be at once admitted as a State. We doubt not that the excitement will be kept up in the new State by artful demagogues and mercenary conpirators-but we wish the agitation to be confined to the particular region and not to spread its deleterious influence over the States of the Union, that would be so highly blessed, but for the intense sectional fury which the Kansas imbroglio has given rise to.

While Senator Douglas, and those who; act with him, hold that the Lecompton Convention was an ir regular body, the Legislature authorizing it having no power to call it, and that such an assemblage can only be called into legal existence by an "enabling" act of Congress, President Buchanan and those who stand by him, North and South, argue with conclusive force that the Lecompton Convention was a regularly and legally constituted assemblage, authorized by the Legislature of the territory which had the power to call it, and direct the people to vote for delegates, and, as a consequence, that its acts must be taken and held to be legal. Even Gov-Walker himself sustained the President on that point, as he clearly recognized the Convention as legally Again, the President is right when he holds that

the submission, by the Lecompton Convention, of the slavery question, is a substantial compliance with the requirements of the Kansas act; and that the best and most practical mode of settling the difficulty and allowing the people of Kansas an opportunity of forming their own institutions, "in their own way," is to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; after which the people, in the capacity of citizens of the State, can at any time alter, reform or abolish their Constitution in such manner as they may think proper. By this means, we fully agree with the President, the people of Kansas have the full privilege of forming their own institutions in their own way, and at the same time relieving Congress and the country at large from the agitation and excitement that has surrounded the Kansas ques-

ted-of Slavery or no Slavery-claiming at the same time that they constituted a majority of the legal voters, cannot now justly complain, should Congress admit Kansas as a Slave State under the Lecompton Constitution, for, claiming to be the majority, they voluntarily allowed the minority to have every thing their own way. When Kansas shall have been admitted into the Union as a sovereign State, her people will have full power to amend or change her constitution, so as to carry out the wishes of the majority, if it does not now do so. We are happy to know that the President's views

are sustained by a large number of the leading Democratic papers of the non-slave-holding States, and among them the Cincinnati Enquirer. As that able journal says, in Kansas the people were called on to vote for delegates to form a State Constitution; a party claiming to be the majority, refused to take part in the election. A consitution was formed and adopted, but the Convention left to the people to say whether the State should be a free or slave State. The same party, claiming to be the majority, they would not vote, and we suppose did not. The great bone of contention was the slavery questionwhether Kansas should become a slave or free State; no other issue was thought of or talked of. Here was a full and fair opportunity for those who had been professing to be Free State men, and who claimed to be largely in the majority, to make Kansas a free State. They have, as we understand, refused to vote. The President thinks such a course wrong; Mr. Douglas thinks it right. The President thinks that the proper course now to be pursued is to admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and let the people, if they do not like that constitution, call a convention and make another that will suit. Mr. Douglas thinks that Congress should intervene-pass judgment on the way the people of Kansas have been managing their own business-undo what they have done-and tell them how they shall hereafter do. We think with the President, that it would be more in strict conformity to the Kansas act; as well as more practical and just to all parties, to admit Kansas into the Union at once; after which the people could, among themselves, without Congressional or other outside interference, make just such a constitution as

they pleased. The following is the article of the "Herald," which with the exception of a few obnoxious phrases, will be endorsed by the friends of constitutional law and peace to the Union :

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE KANSAS QUES-PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE MASSAS QUESTION.

According to our latest authentic information from Washington upon Kansas affairs, the Administration will, most probably, adhere to the Lecompton Constitution, even with the adoption of the slavery clause. and upon that basis recommend the admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State. And, in Congress, and the transfer of the entire authority and responsibility in the matter to the people di

roctly concerned, the prompt admission of Kansas, even as a slave State, is, after all, perhaps the best thing that can be done.

The Lecompton Convention was a legitimate and authorities had a supering the state of the state lowing the latter to carry the late election by default. But again, no serious outrage will be committed upon the free State party by admitting Kansas as a slave State, possessing, as that party does, a numerical as-cendency sufficient to change their organic law with-in six months into a free State Constitution.

Next, so far as a Congressional balance of power is concerned, the admission of Kansas as a slave State, and its temporary existence as a slave State, will amount to nothing as a Southern acquisition. Minnesota, with her free State Constitution, and with her Congressional delegation as a State, already elected. must be admitted within a few weeks. Close behind ceptance of her Constitution that she cannot be rejected. Here, then, supposing Kansas to be admitted as a slave State, she will be more than counterba-lanced by two additional free States admitted during

equivalent to the North in the admission of Maine as a new free State, formed an essential element of the Missouri Compromise. And surely at this day, with their preponderance in the Union firmly established, the Northern States may consent to the admission of Kanssa as a temporary slave State, in consideration of the paramount object of giving to the people of Kansas as a slave to the entire responsibility of managing their own affairs in their own way.

We anticipate a tremendous row in Congress should the administration recommend the admission of Kanssa as a Slave State upon the heats of the late of Kansas as a Slave State upon the heats of the late of Kansas as a Slave State upon the heats of the late of Kansas as a Slave State upon the heats of the late of Kansas as a Slave State upon the heats of the late of the same the same to her. Mars. Marcy having received the same to her. Mars. Marcy having received the same, has addressed, a letter, dated December 30th, to the Committee, in which she expresses her warmest acknowledgements, and says:

A mysterious ?rovidence has suddenly and unexpectedly defeated their intentions, and they have been pleased through you to present to me this testimony of respect, "in the trust that it may long remain in the possession of his family and lineal devices."

of Kansas as a Slave State upon the basis of the late Lecompton constitutional election; but let the act be consummated, and within six months all the existing threatened to tear the Union all to pieces, in conseand all on the South side of the Missouri Compro-miss line. They got up their Nashville Conventions, r military encampments, armories and argenals, their secession elections; but they were reduced and their secession elections; but they were reduced to submission by the sensible masses of the South

within a very short time.

So it will be should any revolutionary attempts be made in the North on account of the admission of Kansas ex a slave State. They will soon be put down at the polls by the sensible masses of our Consorvative people. As for the integrity of the Demo-cratic party, that is an affair which belongs to the party. It is the duty of the Administration to exc cute the laws, regardless of parties, or factions or sections. So far as all the solid, practical interests of Kansas and the country at large are concerned, the sooner that Kansas is admitted as a Sovereign State the better.

THE TREASURY NOTES.

The bill recently passed by Congress authorizes the United States Treasurer to issue \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes, in sums not less than one hundred lished, or can ever be published. No Virginian could | dellars. They bear a uniform rate of three per cenhave performed the work so fearlessly, and therefore | tum per annum, as fixed by the President and Secre so effectually. My interest is excited in the work, tary of the Treasury; while the remaining fourteen millions are to be awarded to the highest bidder I rafer, by consent, to the following persons:

M. B. Hill, Baker & Pleasantz, Richmond.

John & W. C. Latane, King William.

John & W. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Thomas Latane, King and Dr. S. G. Faundleroy, Dr. Tho tained for the sake of the interest, but when money becomes active, they will circulate rapidly for remittances, being equal to specie for payments of duties or of any debts due to government. A portion will onbiless find its way to Europe, being preferable to history, of our noble chief of Monticello. The South bills of exchange. The funds received for the \$5,000,000 of Treasury notes will be immediately disbursed, so that there will be no accumulation in the Treasury.

JANUARY 5, 1858. CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

If the following speculations and statements of the N. Y. Times are justified by the truth, the difficult problem of the issue of our policy towards Centra America, becomes still more complicated : THE NEW COMPLICATIONS IN THE CENTRAL

AMERICAN QUESTION. If the complications of the Central American que tion multiply for the future as they have multiplied in the past, we may soon expect to have upon our hands a gordian knot which it will be impossible to unravel. It has been stated that the British Minister at Wash ington has formally protested against the Yrissarri Treaty. Whether this be so or not, we have ample reason to believe that the Treaty in question will be regarded as most objectionable by Lord Palmerston's

The treaty lately negotiated and signed by Secretary Case and Senor Yrissarri, provides, in the first place, for the maintenance of two free ports, one at each end of the transit line. Secondly, the United States guar antee the protection and neutrality of the transit.— Thirdly, the transit is opened to all nations on equal terms; and fourthly, the United States reserve the right of transporting mails, in their own vessels, when they find it convenient to do so. These, substantially, are the points in the treaty. Taken in conjunction with the fact that the present Administration is openly hostile to the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, this new arrangement has, we understand, thrown fresh impediments in the way of settling the Central American differences that still exist between ourselves and Great

There is no reason to believe that England, contrary to her professions, entertains the covert design of extending her empire on the American Continent; but she has given unmistakable evidence that she will not abandon the main principle enunciated in the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. The object of that agreement, as understood by British Diplomatists, was to prevent either England or the United States from acquiring any possession which might give to one power or the other the control of an inter oceanic This is the point-and we believe the only point-for which England now contends. She de sires to prevent the United States from exercising an exclusive superintendence and protection over a tran-sit route of the greatest commercial importance to the whole civilized world. If there is to be a Protectorate at all, she claims that it should be a joint Protectorate of the three great maritime powers—the United States, France and England—so that the neutrality of the transit might be forever secured. From this po-sition, amid all the twistings and turnings of the Cen-trul American imbroglio, British statesmen have never awerved, and they will oppose, by all the means their power, any treaty or arrangement which in-volves the abrogation of a principle that they are so resolutely determined to maintain.

It is manifest, at a glance, that the Yrissarri treaty ignores this fundamental principle of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, and virtually annuls its pro-visions. By the second clause of the former docunent, protection to the Isthmus route is guaranteed United States alone, and the British argumen is that, under this excuse, our government can hold military occupation of one of the most important geo-graphical positions in the world. The London Post —a journal well known to reflect Lord Palmer-ston's views—has recently discussed this very sub-ject. It has not hesitated to declare its opposition to the Yriesarri Treaty, and to announce that the British Government will be satisfied with nothing short of a joint protectorate, and will insist that, as far as the joint protectorate, and will insist that, as far as the transit is concerned, the three maritime powers be placed upon a footing of perfect equality. The Post looks upon the concession of two free ports as a pro-vision "so obviously dictated by general considera-tions that the United States Government could not, with any decency, have abstained from inserting such a stipulation." It says that England and France have the deepest interest in securing the neutrality of every communication, whether rail road or canal, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and objects most pointedly to the Yrissarri Treaty, "as an exhibition of interference by one Power which, being near at hand, could at any moment treat the guarantee of neutrality as so much waste paper, and make the com-

British Government, through its representative at Washington, will make, if they are not already made, to the treaty lately negotiated by General Cass. Lord Napier will also urge that the provisions of the Clayton Bulwer Convention are still in force, and that they preclude either England or the United States from exercising exclusive control over any interoceanic route—a principle utterly ignored in the Yrissarri treaty. It has been stated that Lord Napier, having failed to convert the Administration to his views, has dispatched a messenger to Nicaragua to induce the President of the Republic to withhold his ratification. This may or may not be a piece of idle gossip. But there are many significant indications that President Martinez will not ratify the Convention which his Minister has negotiated. The document, in the first place, is devo-Nicaragua rightfully belongs. An American surveil ance will be humiliating to the pride of the Nicara-Martinez to this country, and his desire to make England and France parties to the protectorate, will all prompt him to reject a treaty which gives nothing to his own country but everything to the other contract-

ennection with this Central American imbroglio.-Our Government has no yet been officially in-formed of the nature of Si William Gore Ouseley's formed of the nature of Si William Gore Ouseley's mission. That gentlemanhimself has made no communication to Secretary Cass on the subject. The prevailing idea is that he as received a general commission to facilitate in every manner possible. a settlement of the pending difficulties between the United States and Great Britian. We have reason to believe however, that a prombent feature in Sir William Gore Ouseley's instructions was that, in all new arrangements, the principle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be preserved, and that no one power should be allowed exclusive control over the interoceanic routes. Thes are, moreover, strong indica-tions that a Conventon between the United States and Nicaragua, similar in its provisions to the one just concluded, was among the possibilities foreseen by the British Government; for Mr. Buchanan's hos-tility to the Clayton-Julwer treaty, and his determi-

announces the acceptance by the Nicaraguan Congress of the Yri-sarritrenty. This statement needs of course to be substantiated, nor does it involve the course to be substantiated, nor does it involve the final ratification of the treaty by President Martinez. The intelligence of the capture of Walker, on the 8th of December, may have essentially modified the final determination of the whole question in Nicaragua. And if the Vriesarri treaty should be eventually returned to the country with a full Nicaraguan indorsement, Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley will probably move at once in the matter to accure an analogous move at once in the matter to secure an analogou France will follow as of course.

THE TESTIMOMAL TO THE LATE W. L.

MARCY.

The Committee appointed by the merchants of New York city to procure a service of plate, to be presented to the Hon. William L. Marcy, as a token of their high appreciation of his able administration of the Foreign Affairs of the country, while Secreta ry of State, have lad their work completed, and adthe same session of Congress.

There was a very great agitation in 1820 against the admission of Missouri as a slave State; but the equivalent to the North in the admission of Maine as for the delivery of the same to her. Mrs. Marcy dressed a letter to the widow of the lamented de

A mysterious frovidence has suddenly and unex-pectedly defeated their intentions, and they have been pleased though you to present to me this tes-timony of respect, "in the trust that it may long re-main in the possession of his family and lineal de-scendants."

Deeply sensible of this mark of confidence on the part of so large and distinguished a portion of the merchants of New York, it is hardly necessary for me to assure you that their wishes in this will not be distegarded. I may say at myself, and I trust I may answer for

THE NEW HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. John C. Rives, Publisher of the Congressional Globe, containing the official reports of the proceedings of Congress, gives the following testimony conserning the merits of the Hall in which the House of Representatives now holds its sessions :

"No man living, we believe, feels a greater presen interest than we do in the acoustics of the new Hall, as it is the mainspring to our reports of the debates and it is our belief—and we give it without prompting, and without any unworthy motive—that we were never before in a room so large that conveyed sound to distinctly and generally, especially to the gallery whore the reporters for the distant press sit. We keep a reporter in it from choice, as we be-lieve it to be the best point for hearing members all around the House. If it were not that the official reporters must be on the floor, to be in communication with members to receive resolutions, &c., &c., from them, we would send all of them to the reporters

Apache Indians, (who had attacked several soldiers,) down a steep, rocky hill, Lieut. Hastings was throw from his horse with great violence; had his leg and collar bone badly broken, and his chest so severely crushed that for some time his life was despaired of On the 1st of November, however, he was considered out of danger, although it is supposed that the inju-ries he received will unfit him for future service. Lieut. Hastings is a gallant officer, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war, where he received a severe wound in the same leg which was broken in

[From Friday's Union] INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

In accordance with prior agreement, the delegaions of the Pawnee, Ponca and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians, now in this city on business connected with the Government, repaired yesterday at noon to the Executive Mansion to be presented to their "Grand Father," the President of the United States. The meeting took place in the favorite East Room of the White House, in the presence of a large number of interested spectators, among whom we recognised Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. The Indians were accompanied by Hon. J. Thompson, Se cretary of the Interior, Charles E. Mix, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and their agents and in terpreters.

The President, after the Indians had been seps rately introduced to him, said:

I am very glad to see you here, my children of the Far West. I have ever felt a deep interest in your welfare. You have come a great way to see me, and I give you a cordial welcome, and should be glad if you should explain to me what you desire me to do for you, and I should be glad to hear your sugges

The President's remarks received frequent marks of approval from the Indians.

La-sharo-larl-a-oo, or the "Big Chief," of the Pawnee delegation spoke as follows: My Grandfather, I have come a long ways to you to-day; and I am glad as well as you are. would like to see you make haste and give us what is promised in the treaty, so that we may not be poor. I am very glad to see you in the situation that you are—to see your fine dwelling house, and that you are not poor. I do not think we will be poor and you will be the cause of it. I am in a hurry to get back

and tell the news that we will not be poor.

La-itz-a-na-sharo, or the "Little Chief." also of the Pawnees, addressed the President as follows: My Grand Father, you see me to-day. I am poor. You are the cause of my coming here; you gave me an invitation to come. We have been hunting for you a long ways on the road, and when we came here we were told that this was the place in which you resided. I think it is a splendid mansion I think you are like the Great Spirit. Everything the white man makes is wonderful to us. When I

see you, and see all these curiosities, I feel as if I am not poor. I expect to hear all you have to say, and retain it all in my head, and when I get back to my people I will tell them all I have heard. Na-sharo-ce-ted-a-co, also of the Pawnees, nex came forward, and spoke as follows : The principal chief of all of us is sick, and is not here to see you. For that reason I asked the other chief to speak for him. What he had said was true. I have nothing more to say, but that, since I have seen you, I think I will not be poor hereafter. I come here to day, and look about and see your splendid mansion, and it surprises me; but still I know a white man can do anything and make anything, and I hope e will be put in the way to do these things, and not we will be put in the way to do these things, and not be poor. We have been a long time coming here to see you, and, now that we have seen you, it looks as if the Great Spirit is smiling upon us, (alluding to the sunshine and clear sky.) I hope you will take pity

on us that we may not be poor and may get all that is promised in the treaty. Na-hock-tara-wa-sharo, also of the Pawnees, was

the next speaker, as follows: It is true what you have heard, my Grand Father. I am very glad. I have come a long ways to see you. The further part of the road was bad, and I got my mocasins muddy, but still I was encouraged to hasten on. It is the will of the Great Spirit that we should see you to-day, and I think we will not be poor hereafter. I am a young man—not quite a man, for you can see my naked skin, which is smooth—and I hope you will take pity on me. I have the prospect of being made a white man if I am spared. It makes me have a hig heart to day to see you, and I think I will munication exclusively American."

ing made a white man if I am spared. It makes me have a big heart to day to see you, and I think I will

Wae-gah-sah-pi, or "The Whip," a chief of the

Ponca tribe, said: My Grand Father: I call you Grand Father for no other reason than this: God made me of one color and you of another; but God was partial to you, and made you of a better color. You came into exist-ence and so did I. It was the will of the Great Spirit and I am very glad you asked me to visit you. It was the will of the Great Spirit that made you more powerful than me: it was the will of the Great Spirit that you should take this land from us—this land that that you should take this land from us—this land that you stand on to-day belongs to me. You are a man, my Grand Father, and so am I. Everything that you have made, Grand Father, is worthy of attention—is worthy of looking at. There is one thing that attracts the eye more than anything else, and I hope you will give me plenty of it—money! We want money, my Grand Father. With it we can get anything we want. We do not want goods; but if you give us money we can buy what we please, and it lasts longer. My Grand Father, we want all the tools of the white man. We want the blacksmiths, the farmers, the millers. &c., to live with us, and hope you will open your heart to us to day. My Fahope you will open your heart to us to day. My Fa-ther, I do not speak from the end of my tongue; it comes from the bottom of my heart, and I hope that

Me-she-ke-sh, of the Pottawatomie Indians, said: You said you were pleased to see us. Finally, we have reached this city, and we are glad of it. The Pottawatomies have in times past—many times—spoken to you and had councils with the government and these are the men you have spoken to. For years past you have been advising our people to reform and to assume other habits from what they had be fore, and to give themselves to work and imitate the white people. This has been your advice to us for years past. Prosperity has been with you. We wish prosperity to live with our people. The government has been advising us to take up the habits of the white men. We have been listening, and we have been convinced of the truth of what you have been advising, and our business with the government now is to get those things which will enable us to go on in our work. We have come with the full intenon in our work. We have come with the full intention of getting those things which are within treaty stipulations to enable us to go on with our work.—
We have been now so far advanced in civilization as to be convinced that this is the best way of doing—that is, going to work. Of course, this business for which we have come will be laid before you and the department in such form as we hope will get encouragement from the government. We have brought two men with us who are that it may be done justly and equitably between you and us. We are now determined for the time to come to take the advice of the President, and go to work in to take the advice of the President, and go to work in earnest. We are in want of things to do with, and we have come to procure those things which are within treaty stipulations. I am going to lay down my guo, und pursue something else for a livelihood. We have heretofore been receiving our annuities once a year, but by some means or other it has been divided into two payments. We request the government and the President to receive it but once a year. It causes us a great deal of trouble coming to get it twice a year. We want to receive it in one payment as it avoids a great deal of trouble—It was the prom-ise of the government when they made this treaty that we should receive annual payments once a year.

The Indians having nothing further to say, the

President spoke, in substance, as follows: I am glad to see you all on this bright and beautiful day, and hope the Great Spirit is smiling on our meeting, and that henceforth this meeting may be the sign of peace between the red children and the white children and the Great Spirit above. In former times the red man had plenty of game, and spent his life in the chase and in war, but the Great Spirit in His providence has made manifest that for the good of His red children they must change their habits. The Great Spirit looks with an equal eye of kindness

tell them how to become rich. They will always be poor while they live by the chase and make war upon each other—whilat they live in this way they must be poor. The white men are rich because they work, because they plough the soil and sow the grain, and reep the harvest and live in their own houses. If the Indians will follow their example they will be rich, too, because the Great Spirit looks down with the same kindness upon His red and His white children; for they are all brethren, and without work no man It is my desire that my red children should have

separate houses of their own; that they should have their own land in their own place; that their young men should learn the useful trades of blacksmiths carpenters, and millers, and have all the comforts of the white man; and whenever they shall do this—and they have it in their power to do it-I will always ot them in it. I have one request to make of my children of the

Pawnee and Ponce tribes, and if it is granted it will make me very happy, and I will feel that their Great Father and my Great Father will approve of the deed. I understand that these tribes—both brave men; all rave men-have been at war; and, whilst they are brave men—have been at war; and, whilst they are at war with each other, they can never improve their condition; and I pray that the Great Spirit may at this moment appear before me; and, I being a party to it. I hope that he may cause them to make peace and shake hands with me, and shake hands with each other in token of perpetual peace among each

willingly did, and a more hearty shaking of hands o more satisfied body of Indians cannot readily be conceived. At the conclusion of this part of the cere, mony, the President said:

"I hope this peace will last as long as the sun shine and the rivers run." Afterwards, in response to the Pottawatomies, the

Atterwards, in response to the Pottawatomies, the President remarked that the only true roads to wealth were labor and industry. He would direct that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Interior and Interior a

NUMBER 73.

Indian Affairs should hasten to do their business for them as speedily as possible. He would look into their application to have their annuities paid to them once a year instead of twice, and if it was proper that a change should be made, it would be made.

The interview then terminated, and after shaking hands again with their regarding. highly pleased with their reception.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Absence of the members, &c.

| Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer. Washington, Dec. 30, 1852 Gen. Walker's Arrival-Grand Ball-Indian gations-Washington Theatre-Gen. Quitma

Gen. Walker arrived here last night and was re ceived with great enthusiasm by a vast gathering of of our people, who, from curiosity, or a sympathy for "the grey-eyed man," had assembled to greet him.— He was called upon to speak, but very prudently de clined doing so. It would seem, if we may judge from such indications, that "filibustering" is not confined to the extreme South alone. The subject of his capture was before the Cabinet to-day, and is the general topic in all circles. This will probably be a curious case for the courts before it is terminated Last night the Grand Ball of the season came off at the spacious residence of the Postmaster General. Five or six hundred cards had been issued, and the crowd was immense. Among the notables present, were Mr. Breckinridge, Vice President; Lord Napier. Secretaries Cobb and Thompson, Mr. King, lat As sistant Postmaster General, and a host of distinguish. sistant Postmaster General, and a host of distinguished members. The agreeable hostess received her numerous guests with an air of snavity peculiar to herself; and her charming daughter (the brilliancy of whose diamonds was only eclipsed by the more sparkling lustre of her eyes) was, as usual, the centre of a circle of ardent admirers—the evening star, amidst a vast galaxy. The supper was unsurpassed in quality—being in Gautier's best style—and almost unbounded in quantity. The music was excellent, and in the bewildering mayers

Lightly passed the rosy hours, As the breath of morn on flowers, Or as the gentle gales that play, Thro' murmuring leaves at close of day;

of the dance

And when the "wee small hours" indicated the And when the "wee small nours indicated the time for retiring, many a gallant heau and sighing beauty cast a last "lingering look" upon the scene where they had so joyous been. Long may the Sunny South boast of such true and noble hearts as on this occasion, indicated so well her claims to the cha

music was excellent, and in the bewildering mazes

this occasion, indicated so well her claims to the character she has ever sustained—the land of Beauty, Generosity and Chivalry.

Several delegations of Indians are at present so-journing in our city. The Pawnees and Poncas from the Northwestern Territories, are the first of their tribe who have ever crossed the Mississippi. They are fine looking men of stalwart frame, and good features. We were present at an interesting are fine looking men of stalwart frame, and good features. We were present at an interesting exhibition of the customs of these tribes a few days since, through the politeness of Major Denison their agent. We were particularly pleased with their native eloquence—their earnest songs—and their exting war-dance. They believe that the Great Spirit lives in the white man, and feel themselves to be very poor. Whenever they shake the white man by the hand, or touch his person (and I can say from experience that their hugging was not the most pleasant feature of the evening) they quickly place their hands upon their hearts that they may as they think "get the good heart of the white man." This peculiar entertainment to the white man. This peculiar entertainment tended to awaken in the hearts of
all present, a lively interest for that fast declining
race, which has added to the pages of our country's
history, the ever-to-be-cherished names of a Massasoit, and a Pocahontas.

The Washington Theatre is nearly completed, and
will be opened on New Year's night. With

The Washington Theatre is nearly completed, and will be opened on New Year's night. With an enterprising manager, an excellent company, and a fine, although rather small building, this undertaking must prove a "decided hit" in a city like Washington. The tendencies of a well-conducted Theatre are extremely salutary, and we wish that such places of innocent amusement might be patronized more generally by our citizens.

A few days since we had the placears of a sale.

A few days since we had the pleasure of a chat with our old and esteemed friend, Gen. John A. uitman, the zealous and faithful champion of th Southern Democracy. He will, soon after the re-us sembling of Congress, introduce a bill for the repeal or modification of our neutrality laws. His health is not so good as we could wish, yet he will still be chivalrous and patriotic Quitman!

The greater part of the members are spending the holidays at home. When they return, we presume they will go to work in good earnest, and settle some of the knotty points that have become subjects of legislation. Wishing them, as well as the readers of the Enquirer, and the Editors, too, a merry Christ mas and a happy new year, I am, yours,

"PLEASANT HOURS-A PRESENT TO MY CHRISTIAN FRIENDS," by Rev. John Bayley, author of "Confessions of a Converted Infidel," "Marriage as it is and as it should be," &c. There lives not a man, however humble or how ever strangely unfortunate his history, who has not enjoyed "Pleasant Hours." It may be they are few

For the Enquirer.

enjoyed "Pleasant Hours." It may be they are lew and far between, or it may be, possibly, that they are confined to the "sunny hours of childhood," when, with hoop, or ball or top, he spun away the glad hours, entirely unconcerned for the morrow. It has been truly said, that our "Pleasant Hours" are really more numerous than we are wont to allow miseries or misfortunes are but too well remembered.
The book of Mr. Bayley before us, which we have
read with pleasure, proposes to recell to our minds
and hearts some of these bright hours. This must have been a pleasant task to the writer, and we think will prove a profitable undertaking to his readers.

He speaks of the "Hour of Meditation;" of "Hour in the Library;" the "Hour of Praise;" of "Victory;" of "Rest." He also has an hour on "Sunrise," of "Recognition of Friends in Heaven," &c., &c. These are truly pleasing subjects for reflection, i-Christians especially, and should be interesting to al

men. At this particular season it is well to think of the past. As the result of habit there is a sort of pre-To those who may not have seen any of M: Bayley's writings it may be well to say that his books (all of them) evince much reflection and are written in a style highly pleasing and perspicuous. We have often said of his writings that "One rarely begins an article without frushing it." His thoughts flow smoothly and gracefully, and you are borne along the stream without weariness. This book is desirated chiefly for youth, but may be This book is designed chiefly for youth, but may be read with profit by old age. As a piece of work manship it is highly creditable to Mr. C. H. Wynne by whom it has been gotten up; it will compare well with any Northern book of the kind we have ever seen. It would be an appropriate present for the sea

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO

By the arrival at New Orleans of the steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, on the 21st ult., we have important news from the Mexican Republic. The Picayune thus states it: The new Constitution has been overturned and

done away with forever; the Federal Councils have been broken up and dispersed; President Communicat declared sole and absolute dictator, with powers to call an extraordinary Congress; the Congress is it arms, and other principal cities, including Vertex, have pronounced. Cruz, have pronounced.

This important event took place on Thursday morning, the 17th ult., and was as sudden as the movement was bold and daring. Everything seems to

have been planned by President Comonfort, and Ex-Governor Baz carried his wishes into execution with a coolness and celerity that only has its parallel in the French coup d'ctat of the 2d of December.

The only forewarning, indeed, the Congress or the people had of the contemplated overturn was given by Governor Baz himself, the day before. That upon both His red children and his white children, and it is His will that they should live together in peace. The Great Spirit condemns war.

Why is it that our red brethren are poor? I will have to be the contemplated overturn was given by Governor Bar, himself, the day before. That day, personally present in the Chamber of Deputies.

Why is it that our red brethren are poor? I will have to be the object of very severe criticism. day, personally present in the Chamber of Dephilies he was made the object of very severe criticism, and numerous charges were made against him. So far, however, from deigning to reply to them, he arose in his seat, and, after rebuking the Congress in general terms for their puerite course, from the opening of the seasion, openly and plainly told them that that was the last day they would ever meet in these chambers, for the next they would be swept away. None, however, seems to have believed him. But the next morning, at six o'clock, the roar of cannon in the heart of the city showed it was no idle threat. Soon after the brigade "Zuloaga," one of the most trusted troops, conveniently stationed at Tacubaya, came marching in and took possession of the citadel Garita and other strongholds, amid-salves of artillery, which proclaimed that a new order of things had

No resistance whatever seems to have been made; indeed, there was no time for action on the part of the opposition. On the contrary, the bells of the city rung out, rockets were sent up, and every thing evinced the joy of the people.

During the day also a number of the Ministry sent

in their resignations; among them Senor de la Fuente, Minister of Foreign Affairs; also, Senor Gomez Forias, of the custom-house; Gen. Trias, 2nd brigade; Senor Ruiz, Minister of Justice and the Secretary of the Commence of the Continuous Con the Government of the Capital.

The arrests do not seem to have been very numer

this moment appear before me; and, I being a party to it. I hope that he may cause them to make peace and shake hands with me, and shake hands with the capital peace among each other.

The President at this point stretched out both his hands and invited the representatives of the Pawnes and Ponca tribes to make peace, which they most willingly did, and a more hearty shaking of hands or

Our advices from Vera Cruz also, to the 21st ultimo, state that that city was quiet. As to the pronunciamento there and at Puebla, they do not differ materiaally from those of the Capital. It seems to have been a well concerted movement, and probably was co extensive with the Republic. At Vera Cruz and Puebla, as doubtless other points, all that was neces-sary was for the garrisons to quietly transfer their al-